

The Horse.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

At a farmers' institute in Wisconsin recently, Mr. Brooks read a very instructive paper upon breeding horses. In it he thus refers to the American trotter:

"If there are any gentlemen present who have not fully decided what kind of a horse to breed, and are waiting for more light on the subject, allow me to put in my plea for my favorite, which is the American trotting horse. In so doing, I do not mean to slight any other breed, nor do I here to champion any particular family of trotting blood. A combination of Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, the Clays and Morgans, so intermingled as to produce a horse that will weigh 1,300 or 1,350 pounds is my ideal horse—one that I have thought much about, and labored many years to procure. Do not get the idea that I am going to champion the track horse, and advise farmers to breed him. It is the larger part of the breed to which I call your attention—horses that have plenty of bone, and that do not grow fat, and with such that have the courage to be out in a hard day's work on the farm or a long drive on the road; that have the brain that is susceptible of being educated into a companion for a man, his most willing and faithful servant, the peer of all animal creation, the best gift of a divine Father to his children. I do not wonder the Arab loved best, next to his Creator, his favorite horse."

On the other side we quote the following from a writer in the *Rural World*, whose favorite is the Cleveland Bay:

"There are a few of our American trotters that give us satisfaction as breeding this class of horses, but it is to be regretted that they are comparatively few. The complaint is often made by farmers who have only one or two brood mares that they cannot get two colts alike from the same mare and stallion. The reason for this is found in that although both may have a good pedigree and be fine individuals, *there being no uniformity in their ancestors*, there are no fixed characteristics to be transmitted, and any one of their many ancestors' peculiarities in form and color are liable to crop up at any time."

"The average thoroughbred is too small for producing coaches from a large majority of our native mares, else they would be very desirable. The time will no doubt come when the size of our mares will allow it, but it will require several generations of crossing with larger stock first."

What this writer says about Cleveland Bays may be all right, but we object decidedly to his criticism of the trotting horse. They are being bred to a high standard and upon as well established rules as the thoroughbred, and the prepotency of those which are well bred cannot be surpassed by any other race of horses. Where is there a sire that surpasses Electorion in planting his peculiar instinct in his progeny? Or take the whole Wilkes family, their trotting instincts crop out when coupled with any class of mares. And these trotting sires are only a sample of the remarkable prepotency of the American trotter in thousands of individual instances to stamp his characteristics upon his progeny under all circumstances. In speaking of the American trotter we refer to those families which have been bred as such by men who understand the principles of breeding, not the half breed produce of an unknown dam from a well bred sire.

Floors for Horse Stables.

As long as we can remember, the question as to the best floors for horse stables has been discussed. We have tried clay and ordinary dirt, but they did not prove satisfactory. Holes would dug almost daily by the forefeet, the urine would gather there, and unless great care was taken to fill them up and to smooth over the soil daily and wash the horse's feet, scratches would follow, and probably what is called quarter crack result, which is likely permanently to injure the animals. Sand and even sawdust have been recommended, but as they were clearly not desirable, we never tried either. We began with plank-flooring, were dissuaded from using it, but have returned to it and found it preferable to the others. We prefer hemlock, a double two inch plank, with the front plank kept well covered with straw at all times for the forefeet, and at nights to be well-bedded with straight rye-straw. We have found no disadvantages from the flooring; the feet have not suffered so far as we can discover. Some object to the planks, first, because they are hard, and others that they become slippery and the horse is liable to fall and strain himself in getting up; but, if we remember rightly, the plank roads were not objected to on account of their hardness or slipperiness; and as to slipping, if the floor is a little inclined the water is carried back, whence a slight gutter, also inclining somewhat, removes it from the stable to the outside, or is allowed to pass under the floor through small holes in the gutter. But where these arrangements have not been made, a covering of sifted coal ashes over the floor will prevent the slipping.

We have known floors in stalls up on an edge, which is about as hard anything can be; also, of flagstones, mortar, and even asphaltum, all of which we should suppose might prove injurious to the animal, but we have never heard that they were. Hemlock planks, laid as we have mentioned, will prove, take all the circumstances into consideration, about as satisfactory as anything that can be substituted, and far nearer and more expensive.—*Germanstown Telegraph*.

Halting a Colt.

Get the colt to follow an old horse into a loose box, or some out-house, and while there give him a feed of oats. When the colt begins eating remove the other animal, and endeavor to handle the youngster about the head and ears; allow him to smell the halter, and leave it lying beside him when eating. If he seems likely to prove troublesome, this treatment may require to be repeated for a few days. When proceeding to halter him, be careful to use a leather halter, and see that it sits loosely and comfortably on him. Do not on any account make use of a rope halter for breaking, as should the animal begin struggling the pain caused him by the cords of the rope and the tightening of the slipnoose will certainly make him worse to manage. Should he show any stiffness, a little padding will quiet him. Once hattered, let the old horse be led on before him, and he will likely follow quite peacefully. In the course of a day or two he will be found to lead quite quietly in the halter by himself. It is sometimes customary to tie colts up in the stable after

haltering, if only for a short time, to accustom them to the practice, and if a little feeding is given to keep them quiet, no fault may be found with doing so; but if kept tied up for days, as is sometimes done, the custom is a mistaken one, and the worst that could be adopted. As a rule, colts should not be tied up to stalls until thoroughly broken in and kept regularly at work.—*Farming World*.

Horse Gossip.

It is one hundred and nine years since the English Derby was established.

Dr. A. H. THOMPSON, of Lapeer, has sold his trotter, Hard Luck, to Temple Emory, Bay City, for \$500.

W. T. CHESTER announces that the additions to the 2:30 list in 1888 number 605 trotters and pacers, against 486 in 1887.

L. C. WERN, of Mason, Ingham County, has sold his yearling colt by Potted Medium, dam by Louis Napoleon to Mort Buck, of Charlotte, for \$1,000.

ROBERT STEEL, of Philadelphia, has bought the young stallion Antivolo 7618, for \$10,000. He was sired by Electorion, dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond 1887; second dam, Columbine (thoroughbred) by Bonnie Scotland.

The attention of Michigan breeders is called to the stakes advertised in the *FARMER* this week by the Michigan State Agricultural Society. Nominations for these stakes close March 15th. The terms of entry are liberal.

SISSON & LILLEY, of Grand Rapids, have sold to H. & B. TRAVIS, of La Porte, Ind., the two-year-old bay stallion Count Louis 5781, by Louis Napoleon 207, dam Thoughtless, by Happy Thought 2426. The reported price was \$1,000.

S. A. BROWNS & CO., of Kalamazoo, have traded the colt Corazon 9656, by Endymion 454, dam Cora D, by Magna Charta 105, to W. Williams, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for the three-year-old filly Embassay, by Ambassay, dam, by Fillingham.

MR. H. RICHFIELD, of Jackson, has sold to George E. PERRIN, of Chicago, the broad mare Tiny Wilson, dam of Haven Boy, pacer, 2:15½, and Kindergarten, pacer, 2:26. She is in foal to a son of Louis Napoleon, and will be bred to Ruby Wilkes, son of Young Jim.

MR. I. L. MILLS, of Bancroft, Shiawassee County, advertised all his stock for sale, as will be seen in another column. Among them is the grand imported Clydesdale stallion Gen. Johnston 5033. Both in individuality and merit he is one of the best specimens of the breed ever brought into the State. We hope it will fall into good hands, and be kept in Michigan. There is a heap of money in that fellow if well handled.

The owner of Proctor Knott has a great campaign laid out for him next season. He is to run for and win the \$2,000 stakes at Nashville, Tenn., the Clark stakes at Louisville, Ky., the Latonia Derby and the Chicago Derby. Then he is to have a chance in at least two other races, which Sam Bryant, his owner, thinks will be easy to pull in with him. Sam should remember that it is the unexpected which happens, in horse racing as in everything else.

REINA VICTORIA, the celebrated trotting broad mare, died last week, at Terre Haute, Ind. Several months ago she brought \$7,500, the highest figure ever paid at public auction for a broad mare. She was to foal within a few weeks. She was taken with pneumonia a few days before she died. Reina Victoria was foaled in 1875, and was by Rydysk's Hambletonian, dam Hyacinth, by Volunteer, grandam Dexter's dam, by Sheld's American Star. She was the dam of Hulcid, record, 2:38½, and of Princeton, record 2:19½.

There seems to be a growing demand for straight tracks, but it certainly does not satisfy the public. It is a straight track that the American people are clamoring for: they brag about the sharp tricks of a Spilman, or a Turner, or a Van Ness, in which the public were "skinned" in good style by such worthless! And the young drivers are anxious to beat the sharp tricks of the older ones so as to have their smartness praised, and be called "great geniuses." It should be great frauds.

LONGFELLOW, the great son of imported Lexington, heads the list of winning sires in 1888, and is getting carrying of \$114,955. The Bard secured \$10,040 of that amount. Longfellow is now 22 years old, and his best stock have been sired since he was 15 years old. As a race horse he was undoubtedly the best seen for years in this country, and at all distances. He is a large horse—over 18 hands, and weighing 1,350 pounds. He ran some sensational races, beating every opponent excepting in the race where he broke down, and that race proved him one of the gamest horses ever seen on a course, the last few rods being run with one of his hoofs turned under him so that he was running upon his broken pastern. Since his gait began to appear on the turf in 1878, they have won \$518,588. He will probably be a useful horse for five or six years yet, his sire lasting until 28 years old.

THE AMERICAN CULTIVATOR announces that it has decided to publish "The Horse-Breeders' Trotting Registry." This publication will embrace the pedigrees of standard-bred trotters and pacers, also the pedigrees of non-standard trotters and pacers, under the supervision of a board of censors; also an complete list of 2:39 trotters and pacers. Perhaps there is a place for such a work, but we doubt it. The more "registers" there are the more confused will be the records.

The history of registers of other animals proves this. While the registry published by Mr. Wallace may not be all it should be, it is improving every issue, and it will be easier to improve it than to build up a new one. However, time will tell whether it is a good thing or not to the horsemen or the publishers, the two parties most interested in its success.

The Blood.

Is the source of health; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly designed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system serous, humors, impure particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin. It effectually aids weak, impaired, and debilitated organs. A trial will convince you that it does possess peculiar curative powers,

The Farm.

Using Fertilizers.

When fertilizers were first introduced it was the universal custom to apply them to the hill, and this practice still prevails in many localities, and with several kinds of crops. The efficiency of any fertilizer is greatly impaired when improperly used, and this causes the farmer to place less dependence and importance to this grand adjunct to successful agriculture. The man who fails to get good results on first trial can hardly be convinced that fertilizers are necessary, or even important, factors in growing crops. We find that in many parts of the country farmers would not use it on corn or furnished free of charge. They say it "fires" the crop, and the reason is that the season is a little dry reduces the yield below the average of same land when fertilizers are not used. We know this is a mistake idea, as a rule, and is the result of improper application of commercial manures.

Corn should never be fertilized in the hill by hand, nor should the corn drill with fertilizer attachment which distributes in the drill, ever be used. As a rule, let your fertilizer be distributed evenly all through the surface soil, say an inch below the surface. The only exception we would make to the rule would be that of melons, but even in this case the distribution should embrace a circle at least three feet in diameter. On corn, tobacco, potatoes, cotton or garden crops the distribution should be uniform all over the field. When the application is made directly in the hill, the rootlets of growing plants cluster around this reservoir of plant food, and if a short season of drought follows, the moisture in that spot is soon exhausted and the plant is stunted, if not ruined altogether. The feeding roots reach out naturally all through the surface soil. They receive the necessary amount of stimulant to push forward their growth, while drought has no more effect upon them than it has upon the plants on adjacent lands where fertilizers are not used. For making proper distribution of the wheat drill with fertilizer attachment is the best implement that can be used. This we can use on most crops either before or after planting. It is more convenient to effect it before the crop is planted, but if the season is far advanced and work pressing it can be delayed until the crop is in, or even wait till ready for the first cultivation. In this latter case chain up the middle hole of the wheat drill, so that the young and tender plants will not be disturbed, then stride a row and proceed with the work.

If farmers who have used fertilizers on spring crops and decided that they lost money in the operation would adopt the above plan, we have no doubt but what the result would prove satisfactory, and show them the error of their way. The practice with many market gardeners is to make several applications of quick-acting commercial manures along through the season. It is only by close observation and careful experiment that we reach established facts and positively determine what course is best to pursue in using fertilizers. What need in this country is more thinking, investigating farmers. More thought should go into their work than is usually customary among tillers of the soil.

There are many theories to the cause of the southern movement of this ice sheet. Some have supposed that the earth's surface was raised from one to two thousand feet by a subglacial volcano, and the ice sheet was formed over it. The drift formation covers New England, Canada and the Middle States as far south as the 39th and 40th parallels. It is found west as far as Montana, although west of the Mississippi river its southern limit is farther north than the parallel named.

In speaking of this drift formation,

Prof. Collett, former state geologist of Indiana, says:

"The mines of California may be exhausted, manufacturing may be overdone, banks may break and securities decline in value, but, with proper care, the farmer need not have any fears for the future. The peculiar adaptability of this soil to the growth of any of the cereals, or to stock raising, gives a variety of resources that, in all human probability, render a total failure an impossibility."—*The Millstone*.

soil has in all the parts necessary to the growth of luxuriant crops without the use of artificial help.

It may be interesting to our readers to know how this immense deposit of rich soil was brought from so many different localities, and left for our farmers to grow large crops of corn and wheat upon. Among the many questions which have disturbed the geologists, perhaps none offered more difficulty in solution than this. There have been many ideas expounded in regard to this formation, which is known as drift, but after much discussion the scientific world has generally accepted what is known as the glacial theory. This theory explains more of the drift phenomena than any other, and while it is not absolutely satisfactory, and is not yet fully accepted, it is the best theory we have.

As practical evidence in favor of this argument, Mr. Smith stated that 30 years ago, his farm would keep only 15 cows and a team. Last winter he had 50 head of horned cattle and four horses. This increase was due to the plan of feeding grain, and increasing the fertility of the soil by so doing. His neighbor, John McDougal, had carried the plan farther than he has, and has met with correspondingly greater results.

In the discussion that followed it was the universal opinion that cows would make 50 pounds more butter by coming fresh in early winter than in early spring. But to make profit cows must have care, warm stables and good food. Some thought that a cow would be worn out quicker if heavily loaded, others thought that you could not hurt a cow by judicious feeding and proper care.

Agricultural Items.

THE average butter production of the cows of New York State is 130 pounds, quite too little for profit. The standard of the Jersey cattle club is 300 pounds per year.

At the Honesdale, N. Y., farmers' institute, Mr. N. F. Underwood spoke of a pasture on his place which had not been plowed for sixty years, and is still a productive meadow.

WOOD ashes are one of the best fertilizers for the potato, especially on a soil deficient in potash. The ash of the potato tuber very plainly indicates the importance of a supply of potash, as fifty-nine per cent of the ash is potash.

CANADA exports about \$170,000 worth of ashed ashes annually. The Toronto Globe strongly depreciates this sale of so valuable a fertilizer, and says farmers make a great mistake in selling the essentials for a good crop because they are "too poor" and want the money.

OATS grown in England and Scotland weigh 50 pounds to the bushel, while the same seed grown in this country will give 40 pounds, and in three seasons reach the usual weight of oats in this country, which is 28 to 30 pounds to the bushel. The reason is that the climate of Great Britain is better adapted to the development of this grain than ours.

It is estimated, says the *American Cultivator*, that the area of unclaimed swamp and marsh land in the United States that can be drained and brought under cultivation is equal to that of all the cultivated lands, or nearly three hundred million acres. Much of this land could be reclaimed without much difficulty or expense, and would make farm land of great value.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Inter-Ocean* says from \$25,000 to \$50,000 have been expended in the purchase and fitting up of an apparatus for the purpose of warming water for stock, in the expectation that it would pay in the increased production of milk. The same amount expended in better stable accommodations, or in supplying water to the cattle without exposing them to the inclemency of the weather, would have paid a better per cent.

THE BUREAU of Animal Industry has issued a circular to farmers and stockmen, notifying them that if their cattle are found to be infected with virus of any contagious disease, especially that of pleuro-pneumonia, and it becomes necessary to destroy any of them, the owners will receive no compensation for their loss. In Pennsylvania, the State authorities endorse the action of the Bureau, and abandoned inoculation and depredation upon slaughtering all diseased animals is demanded.

PROF. E. W. STEWART, in the *Country Gentleman*, says raw potatoes are fed to horses as a laxative, and if fed to any considerable extent the laxative effect will be too great, and will cause the horse to grow poor, instead of improving his condition. Cooked potatoes may be fed to horses, and they have about the same effect as corn meal. The potato contains such a large percentage of starch that it is more beneficial by cooking than any of the roots. He does not think potatoes a profitable food for horses at more than 15 cents per bushel, because of the labor of cooking them.

IT is well known that through Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan the soil is particularly good. The region is world famous as the home of luxuriant crops. The soil is known to be practically inexhaustible. The use of the artificial fertilizers is almost unknown. The reason for this comes from the depth of the soil, its general characteristics and its chemical composition. Around Indianapolis, which is a clay soil, it is a fair example of this region, the soil varies from 70 to 90 feet before rock is reached. Then the character of the soil has much to do with its fertility. In this region we find on the surface a finely pulverized rich earth. Under this lies a clay which is in places entirely impervious to water; in other places almost so. What is the result? During the winter and early spring when the snows are melting and heavy rains falling, the earth acts like a gigantic sponge. It soaks and holds in itself immense quantities of water. The clay below the surface prevents the water from draining away, and during the summer months there is always an abundance of moisture, and the result is the first factor necessary for the production of good crops, a moist soil, one that does not readily feel the effects of long continued periods without rain.

Another factor in the soil in the region mentioned is the chemical composition. It is composed of the pulverized fragments of rock from almost every geological period and from many different localities. In it are found fragments of granite, of different sandstones and limestones; of gneissic rock, etc. There are found traces of gold, and occasionally precious stones. The soil is proved by the larger fragments which are capable of being verified to be composed of a mixture which has been brought here from many different localities, and the broken fragments of the original rock which underlies the surface bear only a small relation to the soil as a whole. The result is: Instead of being composed of a limited number of factors which are soon exhausted, the

soil itself along. It could draw no load, and be of no use—simply an expense. By a little extra fuel, however, more steam is generated, and enormous loads are moved. It is the extra fuel that does the effective work—without it all would be lost. Just so with the cow; it is the extra food that makes the profit; if fed only enough to support her there is a necessary loss. Here he took occasion to continue his simile a little further, and explained that you must have a good machine to do good work, and the same applies to cows—all the grain in the West won't make milk from some cows.

As practical evidence in favor of this argument, Mr. Smith stated that 30 years ago, his farm would keep only 15 cows and a team. Last winter he had 50 head of horned cattle and four horses. This increase was due to the plan of feeding grain, and increasing the fertility of the soil by so doing. His neighbor, John McDougal, had carried the plan farther than he has, and has met with correspondingly greater results.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE GARDEN AND FARM

Choice Novelties in Vegetable and Flower Seeds

MICHIGAN FARMER,

—AND—

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers,

Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St.,

DETROIT, MICH.

EASTERN OFFICE: 21 Park Row, New York.

P. B. BROMFIELD, M'r.

Subscribers remitting money to this office
should confer a favor by having their letters
registered, or by pronouncing a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post
Office as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected
by Michigan breeders for sales of improved
stock:MARCH 14—Frank W. Green, Charlotte, Short-
horns, at A. L. Smith's Auctioneer.MARCH 20—1, Mrs. Barbour, Shiawassee
County, Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China Hogs,
Shropshire and Merino Sheep.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the
past week amounted to 16,961 bu., against
41,742 bu. the previous week, and 60,154
bu. for corresponding week in 1888. Ship-
ments for the week were 22,811 bu. against
55,087 bu. the previous week, and 753
bu. the corresponding week last year. The
stocks of wheat now held in this city
amount to 794,320 bu., against 802,365
bu. last week, and 1,347,224 bu. at the cor-
responding date in 1888. The visible supply
of this grain on Feb. 2 was 34,874,338 bu.,
against 35,593,734 bu. the previous week, and
41,086,646 bu. for the corresponding week in
1888. This shows a decrease from the
amount reported the previous week of 719,
396 bushels. As compared with a year ago
the visible supply shows a decrease of 6,
213,308 bu.The week ends up with strong wheat
markets on both sides of the Atlantic, and
values higher than on Monday. The ele-
ments of strength in the market may be
summed up as follows: Low stocks in the
Northwest; light weight of much of the last
crop, which will cut down estimates materially;
light receipts at all points in this
country, a decline in receipts at Liverpool
from all quarters; a fair demand for Ameri-
can flour. Upon the other side are the good
condition of the crop now on the ground;
the addition of 8,000,000 bu. to the estimate
of the Department of Agriculture; the general
depression in business; the increase in the
Russian crop as compared with the previous
year. Certainly the advocates of higher
prices for American wheats have the strongest
points in favor of their position. Were
business once more active, wheat would be
doing much better, and that is only a matter
of time.The following table exhibits the daily clos-
ing price of wheat in this market from
Jan. 10th to Feb. 8th, inclusive:

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
White.	Red.	Red.
Jan. 10.	1 02	1 00
11.	1 04	1 02
12.	95	95
13.	98	98
14.	98	98
15.	98	98
16.	98	98
17.	98	98
18.	98	98
19.	98	98
20.	98	98
21.	98	98
22.	98	98
23.	98	98
24.	98	98
25.	98	98
26.	98	98
27.	98	98
28.	98	98
29.	98	98
30.	98	98
31.	98	98
Feb. 1.	1 05	98
2.	98	98
3.	98	98
4.	98	98
5.	98	98
6.	98	98
7.	98	98
8.	98	98
9.	98	98
10.	98	98
11.	98	98
12.	98	98
13.	98	98
14.	98	98
15.	98	98
16.	98	98
17.	98	98
18.	98	98
19.	98	98
20.	98	98
21.	98	98
22.	98	98
23.	98	98
24.	98	98
25.	98	98
26.	98	98
27.	98	98
28.	98	98
29.	98	98
30.	98	98
31.	98	98
Feb. 1.	1 05	98
2.	98	98
3.	98	98
4.	98	98
5.	98	98
6.	98	98
7.	98	98
8.	98	98
9.	98	98
10.	98	98
11.	98	98
12.	98	98
13.	98	98
14.	98	98
15.	98	98
16.	98	98
17.	98	98
18.	98	98
19.	98	98
20.	98	98
21.	98	98
22.	98	98
23.	98	98
24.	98	98
25.	98	98
26.	98	98
27.	98	98
28.	98	98
29.	98	98
30.	98	98
31.	98	98
Feb. 1.	1 05	98
2.	98	98
3.	98	98
4.	98	98
5.	98	98
6.	98	98
7.	98	98
8.	98	98
9.	98	98
10.	98	98
11.	98	98
12.	98	98
13.	98	98
14.	98	98
15.	98	98
16.	98	98
17.	98	98
18.	98	98
19.	98	98
20.	98	98
21.	98	98
22.	98	98
23.	98	98
24.	98	98
25.	98	98
26.	98	98
27.	98	98
28.	98	98
29.	98	98
30.	98	98
31.	98	98
Feb. 1.	1 05	98
2.	98	98
3.	98	98
4.	98	98
5.	98	98
6.	98	98
7.	98	98
8.	98	98
9.	98	98
10.	98	98
11.	98	98
12.	98	98
13.	98	98
14.	98	98
15.	98	98
16.	98	98
17.	98	98
18.	98	98
19.	98	98
20.	98	98
21.	98	98
22.	98	98
23.	98	98
24.	98	98
25.	98	98
26.	98	98
27.	98	98
28.	98	98
29.	98	98
30.	98	98
31.	98	98
Feb. 1.	1 05	98
2.	98	98
3.	98	98
4.	98	98
5.	98	98
6.	98	98
7.	98	98
8.	98	98
9.	98	98
10.	98	98
11.	98	98
12.	98	98
13.	98	98
14.	98	98
15.	98	98
16.	98	98
17.	98	98
18.	98	98
19.	98	98
20.	98	98
21.	98	98
22.	98	98
23.	98	98
24.	98	98
25.	98	98
26.	98	98
27.	98	98
28.	98	98
29.	98	98
30.	98	98
31.	98	98
Feb. 1.	1 05	98
2.	98	98
3.	98	98
4.	98	98
5.	98	98
6.	98	98
7.	98	98
8.	98	98
9.	98	98
10.	98	98
11.	98	98
12.	98	98
13.	98	98
14.	98	98
15.	98	98
16.	98	98
17.	98	98
18.	98	98
19.	98	98
20.	98	98
21.	98	98
22.	98	98
23.	98	98
24.	98	98
25.	98	98
26.	98	98
27.	98	98
28.	98	98
29.	98	98
30.	98	98
31.	98	98
Feb. 1.	1 05	98
2.	98	98
3.	98	98
4.	98	98
5.	98	98
6.	98	98
7.	98	98
8.	98	98
9.	98	98
10.	98	98
11.	98	98
12.	98	98
13.	98	98
14.	98	98
15.	98	98
16.	98	98
17.	98	98
18.	98	98
19.	98	98
20.	98	98
21.	98	98
22.	98	98
23.	98	98
24.	98	98
25.	98	98
26.	98	98
27.	98	98
28.	98	98
29.	98	98
30.	98</td	

MARY.
on the U.S. per-
turkogen are now
a canning factory
thousand cans per
marketed in the
likely expect higher
as this week find
case of contagious
at St. Joseph
establish an electric
towns.
Michigan Central
the continuous line,
length.
season, so far, was
in the mercury as
degree below
uation of property
0. This year it is
be nearer \$170.
F. & P. M. railroad
the 420 miles
directly under one
who attempted to
on the city hall
ars in State prison
recently sent a bag
beart to Germany
charges on the 60
received a 400-ton
miles from Barra-
It is the largest
ensulua.
Chas. Reeves,
woman in Indian
was the 6,000
which formed her
Adelbert Bryan,
on the premises
and terribly ill,
day, after great
County are up in
tols exacted by
touble what the
tation prosecution
the American contingent in Canada has
been augmented by the arrival there of one
Dieckmann, prominent member of the St.
Louis, Mo., Republican party. His services
is \$50,000. His flight was brought about by
the beginning of a suit for \$30,000 by his
mother-in-law, for whom he had been acting
as trustee.

The American contingent in Canada has
been augmented by the arrival there of one
Dieckmann, prominent member of the St.
Louis, Mo., Republican party. His services
is \$50,000. His flight was brought about by
the beginning of a suit for \$30,000 by his
mother-in-law, for whom he had been acting
as trustee.

The lands in Indian Territory ceded to the
 Creek Indians in 1866, are to be bought by
 the United States for \$1,000,000. The million
 dollars will be paid to the Indians in trust
 to the credit of the Creek, and brings
 them 1% per cent interest. In addition the
 government agrees to expend \$50,000 annually
 for educational purposes.

A combination of Boston and Kansas City
 capitalists have bought a tract of 32,000 acres
 of land in the valley of the Arkansas River, a
 village of 1,000 inhabitants 50 miles from
 Chattanooga, Tenn. The syndicate will de-
 velop iron and coal mines, build furnaces,
 coke ovens, pottery and clay works, in short,
 transform the peaceful, sleepy hamlet into a
 hustling town.

The combination is negotiating with ship
 owners to carry 3,000 tons of coal from New
 York or Philadelphia to Pago-Pago coaling
 station. The last shipment was made in
 1883, of 2,500 tons, and has not yet been ex-
 hausted. The fuel will cost a good deal by
 rail, but the price of coal will be paid in full
 for the 92 days' voyage of 16,000 miles being
 from \$10 to \$16 per ton.

A ward school at Cincinnati was discovered
 to be on fire by one of the teachers on the 5th.
 There were 700 children in the building. The
 coolness and self-control of the teachers pre-
 vented a panic. Miss Fink, who discovered
 the fire, and the firemen, a alarm, and the
 700 pupils were marched down one stairway
 in perfect order while the firemen were drag-
 ging the hose up the other.

W. S. Bradley, of Chicago, formerly with the
 Pullman Car Co., and who served a term in
 prison for embezzlement from the com-
 pany, has been released on parole to a Chinese
 city, where his wife also has been committed
 with the same paper as literary editor.
 During a quarrel with his wife in the parlors of
 the Hotel Cortland, where they had rooms, on
 the 6th, Bradley shot his wife and then
 committed suicide. Both died almost instant-
 anly. The cause was Bradley's jealousy
 of his wife.

Foreign.
The French Copper Syndicate is reported to
 be about to establish a bank at London, with
 a capital of twenty million dollars.

At Mandelay, Burmaw, two conflagrations
 in quick succession destroyed, one 652 houses,
 the other 500. Both were the result of acci-
 dent.

The winter has been very severe in China,
 and a great many poor people are starving.
 In the province of Chen Kiang, 250,000 people
 are said to be suffering for food.

The bonds for the continuance of the Pan-
ama canal are a drug in the Parisian market,
 and De Lesseps has about given up hope of
 seeing the enterprise completed by the French
 nation.

The report that Count Tolstoi was about to
 resign the portfolio of the minister of the
 interior is only denied, and it is expected his
 scheme to reform local government will
 receive the sanction of the Czar.

The British bark Largo Bay collided off
 Beachyhead with the Glenco, during a violent
 storm on last Monday night. The Glenco
 sank once, with her crew of 32 persons,
 and the Largo Bay kept afloat until a passing
 vessel rescued and towed her into Cowes.

Later news from Berlin says the Crown
 Prince Rudolf of Austria, whose sudden
 death was chronicled last week and attributed to
 apoplexy, was really killed in a duel with an
 Austrian nobleman whose wife he had
 compelled to marry. Another rumor says he was
 wounded by a forester, and afterward com-
 mitted suicide.

The correct way is to buy goods from the
 manufacturer when possible. The Elkhart
 Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co.,
 of Elkhart, Indiana, has no agents. They
 make first-class goods, ship anywhere, pri-
 vilege to examine. See advertisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.
Partner with \$3,000 to \$10,000 in an old es-
 tablished wholesale manufacturing business. S.
 care Index Co., 36 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SEED CORN.

Hathaway's Improved Yellow Dent. Ap-
 proved by Michigan State Agricultural College.
 Took first premium at State Fair at Jackson, in
 1888. Send for history, cost and price.
 H. HATHAWAY,
 Little Prairie Ronde, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Fine 80 acre farm, one mile and a half from
 Pontiac; rich clay loam soil and good buildings.
 For particulars inquire of STEPHEN MOORE,
 967 W. Fort St., Detroit.

St. Lambert--St. Helier.

Jersey bulls for sale at Farmers' Price

ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER.

Dropped Oct. 28, 1888. All large, strong and
 vigorous. Solid colors and from the best of
 both stock on both sides. Guaranteed to
 be reliable, cheap and convenient. Illustrated
 Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

**Poland-China Breeding Sows
FOR SALE.**

I have a few more sows, bred to farrow in
 April, and to a short time which I will sell at
 prices ranging from \$15 to \$25. These prices are
 net and include shipping and expenses. For
 particulars address JOHN MITCHELL,
 Kendalville, Ind.

WANTED,

Situation, to take charge of large farm and
 stock. References exchanged. Box 93, Mt.
 Morris, Mich.

**Mosher's Hand Seed Drills
AND WHEEL HOES.**

Improved for 1889. These tools possess val-
 uable points which others do not. Combined or
 single. Circular free.

E. MOSHER, Holly, Mich.

Clearing Out Sale EVERYTHING GOES!

Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China
 Hogs, Shropshire and Merino
 Sheep, Farm Horses, etc.

As I intend raising my farm I have determined
 to sell by auction all the live stock and
 machinery now kept on it. The stock includes:
 Eighteen Head of Shorthorn Cattle,
 Fifteen Pure Bred Poland-China Sows,
 150 High Grade Merino Sheep,
 Twenty Full Blood Shropshire Ewes,
 One Registered Shropshire Ram,
 Eight Good Farm Horses,
 AND THE IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallion Gen. Johnston 5033.
 Also 100 of Agricultural Implements and
 machinery of the most approved description,
 including two threshing machines with traction
 engines. There are also a choice lot of seed
 oats, the Welcomes and Caledon, Duke of
 York, and a quantity of two-rowed Barley.

The sale will take place on the farm, near
 Bancroft, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th.

The implements and machinery will be sold at
 10 o'clock a. m., and also the seed oats and
 barley, and the agricultural implements at 1 p. m.

Parties from a distance will be met at Durand
 or Bancroft, the evening before or on the day of
 sale, and taken care of.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under \$5, cash;
 over that sum and under \$100, one-half cash
 and one year's credit with interest at 7 per cent.

Catalogues will be out shortly and can be had
 on application to

I. L. MILLS,
 Bancroft, Mich.

Great Auction Sale
OF HIGH CLASS PEDIGREE
Imported Clydesdale
HORSES

15 Stallions and 2 Mares registered
in the Scotch and Canadian Stud Books.
The undersigned is returning to

the United States with about 150,000 men
in the regular army and militia, and about
450,000 who are partially drilled for service.
And if Bismarck wants to step on Uncle Sam's
corns, he may find the old fellow in a
choleric frame of mind.

The New York surface street car strike,
which has lasted about 8-1/2 months, is
now over. The police in which one of the former
strikers was killed and several injured. The strikers
did not gain their demand of ten hours' work
with twelve hours' pay.

The American contingent in Canada has
been augmented by the arrival there of one
Dieckmann, prominent member of the St.
Louis, Mo., Republican party. His services
is \$50,000. His flight was brought about by
the beginning of a suit for \$30,000 by his
mother-in-law, for whom he had been acting
as trustee.

The lands in Indian Territory ceded to the
 Creek Indians in 1866, are to be bought by
 the United States for \$1,000,000. The million
 dollars will be paid to the Indians in trust
 to the credit of the Creek, and brings
 them 1% per cent interest. In addition the
 government agrees to expend \$50,000 annually
 for educational purposes.

A combination of Boston and Kansas City
 capitalists have bought a tract of 32,000 acres
 of land in the valley of the Arkansas River, a
 village of 1,000 inhabitants 50 miles from
 Chattanooga, Tenn. The syndicate will de-
 velop iron and coal mines, build furnaces,
 coke ovens, pottery and clay works, in short,
 transform the peaceful, sleepy hamlet into a
 hustling town.

The combination is negotiating with ship
 owners to carry 3,000 tons of coal from New
 York or Philadelphia to Pago-Pago coaling
 station. The last shipment was made in
 1883, of 2,500 tons, and has not yet been ex-
 hausted. The fuel will cost a good deal by
 rail, but the price of coal will be paid in full
 for the 92 days' voyage of 16,000 miles being
 from \$10 to \$16 per ton.

A ward school at Cincinnati was discovered
 to be on fire by one of the teachers on the 5th.
 There were 700 children in the building. The
 coolness and self-control of the teachers pre-
 vented a panic. Miss Fink, who discovered
 the fire, and the firemen, a alarm, and the
 700 pupils were marched down one stairway
 in perfect order while the firemen were drag-
 ging the hose up the other.

W. S. Bradley, of Chicago, formerly with the
 Pullman Car Co., and who served a term in
 prison for embezzlement from the com-
 pany, has been released on parole to a Chinese
 city, where his wife also has been committed
 with the same paper as literary editor.
 During a quarrel with his wife in the parlors of
 the Hotel Cortland, where they had rooms, on
 the 6th, Bradley shot his wife and then
 committed suicide. Both died almost instant-
 anly. The cause was Bradley's jealousy
 of his wife.

Foreign.
The French Copper Syndicate is reported to
 be about to establish a bank at London, with
 a capital of twenty million dollars.

At Mandelay, Burmaw, two conflagrations
 in quick succession destroyed, one 652 houses,
 the other 500. Both were the result of acci-
 dent.

The winter has been very severe in China,
 and a great many poor people are starving.
 In the province of Chen Kiang, 250,000 people
 are said to be suffering for food.

The bonds for the continuance of the Pan-
ama canal are a drug in the Parisian market,
 and De Lesseps has about given up hope of
 seeing the enterprise completed by the French
 nation.

The report that Count Tolstoi was about to
 resign the portfolio of the minister of the
 interior is only denied, and it is expected his
 scheme to reform local government will
 receive the sanction of the Czar.

The British bark Largo Bay collided off
 Beachyhead with the Glenco, during a violent
 storm on last Monday night. The Glenco
 sank once, with her crew of 32 persons,
 and the Largo Bay kept afloat until a passing
 vessel rescued and towed her into Cowes.

Later news from Berlin says the Crown
 Prince Rudolf of Austria, whose sudden
 death was chronicled last week and attributed to
 apoplexy, was really killed in a duel with an
 Austrian nobleman whose wife he had
 compelled to marry. Another rumor says he was
 wounded by a forester, and afterward com-
 mitted suicide.

The correct way is to buy goods from the
 manufacturer when possible. The Elkhart
 Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co.,
 of Elkhart, Indiana, has no agents. They
 make first-class goods, ship anywhere, pri-
 vilege to examine. See advertisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.
Partner with \$3,000 to \$10,000 in an old es-
 tablished wholesale manufacturing business. S.
 care Index Co., 36 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SEED CORN.

Hathaway's Improved Yellow Dent. Ap-
 proved by Michigan State Agricultural College.
 Took first premium at State Fair at Jackson, in
 1888. Send for history, cost and price.
 H. HATHAWAY,
 Little Prairie Ronde, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Fine 80 acre farm, one mile and a half from
 Pontiac; rich clay loam soil and good buildings.
 For particulars inquire of STEPHEN MOORE,
 967 W. Fort St., Detroit.

St. Lambert--St. Helier.

Jersey bulls for sale at Farmers' Price

ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER.

Dropped Oct. 28, 1888. All large, strong and
 vigorous. Solid colors and from the best of
 both stock on both sides. Guaranteed to
 be reliable, cheap and convenient. Illustrated
 Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

WANTED,

Situation, to take charge of large farm and
 stock. References exchanged. Box 93, Mt.
 Morris, Mich.

**Mosher's Hand Seed Drills
AND WHEEL HOES.**

Improved for 1889. These tools possess val-
 uable points which others do not. Combined or
 single. Circular free.

E. MOSHER, Holly, Mich.

PERCHERON HORSES! SAVAGE & FARNUM, ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Green Isle, Wayne County, Michigan. About 200 pure-bred guaranteed breeders. Large catalogue with history of the breed and address of SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

FRANC COACH HORSES.

Extremely fast
high-stepping Stallions
and Mares, and
under the patronage of
the French Government.
Large catalogue and history of the breed
and address of SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

Cleveland Bay and Shire Horses.

We make regular importations, and have on hand at all times from 250 to 300 pure-bred
YOUNG, VIGOROUS and fully ACCLIMATED. Also a choice herd of

150 HOLSTEINS!

Of our own importation. We are prepared to offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS in prices and
quality of stock. Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Ill.

The implements and machinery will be sold at
10 o'clock a. m., and also the seed oats and
barley, and the agricultural implements at 1 p. m.

Parties from a distance will be met at Durand
or Bancroft, the evening before or on the day of
sale, and taken care of.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under \$5, cash;
over that sum and under \$100, one-half cash
and one year's credit with interest at 7 per cent.

Catalogues will be out shortly and can be had
on application to

I. L. MILLS,
 Bancroft, Mich.

Great Auction Sale
OF HIGH CLASS PEDIGREE
Imported Clydesdale
HORSES

15 Stallions and 2 Mares registered
in the Scotch and Canadian Stud Books.
The undersigned is returning to

the United States with about 150,000 men
in the regular army and militia, and about
450,000 who are partially drilled for service.
And if Bismarck wants to step on Uncle Sam's
corns, he may find the old fellow in a
choleric frame of mind.

Poetry

THE DISAPPOINTED.

There are songs enough for the hero
Who dwells on the height of fame;
I sing for the disappointed—
For those who missed their aim.

I sing with a tearful cadence
For one who stands in the dark,
And knows that his last best arrow
Has bounded back from the mark.

I sing for the breathless runner,
The eager, anxious soul,
Who falls with his strength exhausted,
Almost in sight of the goal.

For the hearts that break in silence
With a sorrow all unknown,
For those who need companions,
Yet walk their way alone.

There are songs enough for the lovers
Who share love's tender pain;
I sing for the one whose passion
Is given all in vain.

For those whose spirit comrades
Have missed them on the way,
I sing with a heart of yearning
This minor strain to-day.

And I know the solar system
Must somewhere keep in space
A prize for that spent runner
Who barely lost the race.

For the pain would be imperfect
Unless it had some smart
That paid for the toil and talent
And love that are wasted here.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A ROSE SONG.

Why are the roses white?
Because in its wingless flight
A mother's tear on a petal fell,
Entombed it lay in the fairies' dell
Bleaching the bud by its mystic spell,
Shining snow in the morning light,
That made the roses white.

Why are the roses red?
Because one day, 'twas said,
Love, with a dash of his magic brush,
Tinted a maiden's cheeks with blush,
Covering the pearl with a crimson flush;
And the rose at her breast in its pillow bed
Blushed too, with drooping head.

Why are the roses sweet?
Because from the golden street
An angel of light to earth came down,
With dew of heaven on her robe, and
Crown,
With the odorous perfumes besprinkled the
mound,
Where the roses grow in secret retreat.
That made the roses sweet.

Miscellaneous.

TEDDY MULLEN'S COUNTRY SEAT.

BY JOHN RUSSELL COYELL.

There is only one way to explain about Teddy Mullen, and that is by saying there were two of him. That sounds odd, but, you see, it is an odd case. To begin with there was only one of Teddy, and he was as jolly and good-tempered a fellow as ever was. Fight? Why, bless your heart, Teddy just would not do it! Why should he? That was what he wanted to know.

When Teddy's father died, Teddy left school and went into business. He made himself look neat and trim, and went out to sell papers and to black boots on Park Row. That was ambitious of Teddy—to begin at the very top of the profession like that, instead of taking the side streets first; but that was his way. As his mother often said, "Sure, Teddy'll never taste blue milk when there's yaller crème for th' havin'."

Perhaps you think all Teddy had to do was just to sell his papers or black boots. The first part of the first day he thought so too. Before he returned home that night, however, his eyes were opened. No, that is not the way to express it either; for as a matter of fact, his eyes were closed—closed by the swelling. What I mean to say is, that Teddy had gained some knowledge.

His own explanation of the first day's experience was this: His mother had raised her two hands and wailed, when he entered the room: "Arrah, Teddy, what's happened? Ye? How keen ye wid the blue eye?" You see, she was Irish. Teddy was an American and spoke like one, or, at any rate, like a New York American newspaper.

"Me eye? Oh, dat ain't nothin'! I got it by a boy. He didn't want me to sell no papers. Say I, 'Why won't I sell no papers?' Wid dat he hauled off an' gimme one in de eye. 'Dat's why,' says he. 'An' dat's de way dey was a-talkin' to me all day."

"Faith, Teddy!" exclaimed the indignant Mrs. Mullen, putting her arms akimbo, "I'll go ye to-morrow, an' ye'll show me the b'st struth ye, an' bedad I'll—I'll—I'll have the law of him, so I will."

"De boy!" cried Teddy, and as much of his eye as could be seen was twinkling with fun. "No boy didn't do it. The hull lot of 'em done it."

Teddy was ten years old then, and, as has been said, he had never fought; did not know how. Two weeks after that Teddy looked as if he had been through the siege of Paris, and he knew how to fight. He says he learned all the boys on Park Row could teach him, for they did nothing but give him lessons during the whole of the two weeks. Thereafter there was not a newsboy in the big city of New York who could wear his old hat further back on his head or say more impudent things to car conductors than he. And for jumping on or off street cars, or shouting unintelligible expletives, he was acknowledged to be without an equal.

In plain language, then, when Teddy was on Park Row he looked and acted the little ruffian to such perfection that no one would ever have suspected that he could be the same Teddy whom little Mary Ann so eagerly listened for every weary night.

The Mullen's lived in two rooms and a closet, "up three pair o' stairs, back," in an old-fashioned, slanting-roofed, dormer-windowed house. Mary Ann, who lay abed all the time, on account of her back, had a small room lighted by one of the dormer windows. And there she lay under the slanting roof, unable to catch even a glimpse of the sky because of the high houses opposite. Her little world was made up of the same sounds and the same smells and the same sights day after day, from one

end of the year to the other. There was Mrs. Mullen's rub, rub, rub on the scrubbing board, there was the smell of the warm soapsuds, and there were either the dirty brick houses or the endless line of drying clothes.

Was it any wonder, then, that little Mary Ann waited eagerly for the long day to go, and listened expectantly through the dusk for Teddy's whistle? Teddy never forgot to whistle the moment he entered the house, for he knew what sweet music the shrill notes was to the little listener upstairs.

Sunday was the great day, though. Teddy sat at home then, and told Mary Ann everything she wanted to know; and that was a great deal, I can assure you. But it was hard to puzzle Teddy. Such an imagination as he had! What did that just as well, for if she found him out by the twinkle of his eye—and she was quick, let me tell you—it only made a great laugh. For she could enjoy a laugh, could that old-fashioned little sufferer, and nothing delighted Teddy more than to give her a chance.

But what Mary Ann most liked to talk about was the fresh air and the country. It was little enough she knew of either; but she had been once to Central Park, and had seen the sheep on the green grass; and ever since that time she had always tried to recall the beautiful picture whenever she was most weary. Teddy knew all about this, and when the first days of spring came round he watched the snow melt off the grass in the City Hall Park as eagerly as if he was expecting to find a pot of gold there. He wanted to tell Mary Ann as soon as he could that the grass was growing, and he was always afraid lest she should ask him before he could say yes. And she was as afraid to ask as he was to have her ask; but as she had not acquired that accomplishment, she would only make a hideous grimace, and Mary Ann would laugh gleefully.

There was great excitement in the Mullen's family on the first day of June. Mary Ann's eyes were shining, her tongue was flying, and her fingers were buzzing each other. Teddy's looks and actions betokened little short of insanity. And Mrs. Mullen, after a terrible effort to eat her breakfast in calmness, gave it up, and declared that Mary Ann must see the country seat at once; to which nobody made the slightest objection.

"Now, Mary Ann," said Teddy, "shut your eyes tight, and don't look so much as a wink till I tell you."

Mary Ann shut her eyes with a snap, and then what a commotion took place! Such a shuffling of feet! Such suppressed exclamations of "Take care!" "Mind the hole in the carpet!" "Sure if there was a mortgage on it, it couldn't be heavier!" Then silence. Then—

"Open your eyes, Mary Ann!"
!!!!!!

You should have been there. For unless you have a wonderful imagination you can have no idea how Mary Ann looked, when she said, or how she said it, when her eyes opened and gazed upon Teddy's country-seat. It was not large—about the size of a starch box, I should say—but it was complete.

"The snow will be melting fast if this weather keeps on," suggested Mary Ann.

"It ought to," assented he.

"Do you think, now, Teddy," she faltered, though she tried to seem careless—"it is likely?"

"Oh! I say, Mary Ann," interrupted Teddy, as if he was anxious to cut off the question, "did I tell you I went out to my country-seat yesterday?"

"Your country-seat?" repeated Mary Ann, trying to hide her disappointment in a show of interest, for she saw that Teddy had intentionally stopped her question about the grass.

"Certainly, me country-seat. Didn't you know I had one? Oh, there, now, maybe I didn't tell ye about it! Well, it's just elegant! There's the house as natural as if it growed there, an' the pond wid the goldfishes in it, an' trees covered wid green leaves."

Mary Ann's heart gave a jump at the thought of green leaves. Teddy was watching her out of the corner of his eye. "An' the little sheep so playful," he went on. Mary Ann began to suspect something, and a funny little smile quivered on her lips. "An' the grass so green," shouted Teddy, snatching something from his pocket, and presenting it to his sister the next morning, she was preparing for her birthday.

"Grass! real grass!" shrieked Mary Ann, in an ecstasy of delight, her frail body trembling, and her hands shaking so that she could not take the precious green stuff.

"Oh, you dear old Teddy! You old tease!" she sobbed. "Teddy dear," she exclaimed, after she had hugged and kissed the poor little tuft of grass to her heart's content.

"You won't let it die, will you? Can't you get some dirt in one of those old cracked cups and put the grass in it? The roots are here. I can't let it die now, Teddy. Dear old Teddy, to think of it! It's the first grass I've seen for five years, isn't it, Teddy?" And, as Teddy declared, Mary Ann cried out of one eye and laughed out of the other.

Of course Teddy ran—slid, I mean—down stairs, and brought back a cupful of earth. Great was the care and anxiety with which the tuft of grass was planted, watered, and put out in the sunshine.

"That's your country-seat," laughed Teddy, "barin' the sheep an' the trees, the house an' the pond an' the fishes."

"So it is," said Mary Ann, clapping her hands joyously. "And when you bring it in to show it to me—I can see it once a day, can't I?—we'll play I'm going into the country. Ah, Teddy, let me see it for the next morning, when we're all ready."

Mary Ann's extravagant joy over the tuft of grass set Teddy to thinking. His one great wish was that his little sister might rise up from her bed and be his active little playfellow once more, though he had always given up hope of it. The doctor had said once that if she would only try every day to walk a little she might eventually become almost well again. They had coaxed her then to get up and walk with their aid to the window. She had looked out on the lines of drying clothes, had gazed up at the high tenement houses opposite, and then her lip quivered, and she said, pitifully, "Please, I want to go back."

They took her back to her bed, and she had not left it again. Mary Ann's heart was in the green fields among the sheep, and the outlook from her window only made her more sick. But now, at last, Teddy had a plan by which he hoped to entice her from her bed. The morning after he had given her the tuft of grass sat on his blacking box in the City Hall Park, and checked off on his fingers:

"A starch box, that old vegetable dish,

any old piece of wood, twenty-five cents will be enough for the—Um, yes, that'll do. I'll have it ready for her birthday. May she'll get up then."

What was he thinking of? Whatever it was, he kept Mary Ann in profound ignorance of it, though from time until her birthday on the 1st of June he talked mysteriously of his country seat, describing it with such distracting details about green fields and sheep and lakes and goldfishes that Mary Ann was nearly beside herself with curiosity.

The sly ways she tried to surmise Teddy's secret were a cause of much merriment to him and jolly Mrs. Mullen, who endorsed every claim her son made to the possession of a landed estate "wid a house—faire, ye might call it—a mansion, darlin'!—an' the lake an' the fishes. Sure ye might catch 'em in yer hand, they are that gaint, Eh, Teddy?"

"You're right, you can," Teddy would respond, and then they both would laugh, at some rare joke.

Mary Ann pretended to be very indignant at not being let into the secret, but in good truth she was in a state of high delight all the time, for she did dearly love a mystery. And, moreover, she knew she was to be enlightened on her birthday, for they told her so.

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

Whereupon Teddy would wink at his mother, and she would try to wink at him, but as she had not acquired that accomplishment, she would only make a hideous grimace, and Mary Ann would laugh gleefully.

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

"You shall see me country seat on your birthday," Teddy would declare.

"But how can I see it when I can't walk?"

Feb. 9, 1889.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

HIS DAUGHTER.

My daughter pain! Well, I should smile! She's at it mostly all the while. She's ought to see her plaques and jars, With roses, dragons, nymphs and stars All again! I'm glad, proud of you, As if they're up on a strike. They say she's got the "artist touch." What she can't paint up isn't much.

"Play! What did you say? Well, now, see here! I need and unfit for to do the deed by metheos. What's tribune a should come. Society it is in the doomed it is slyly known. The man, and the Jeer, and the Jeer, and the Jeer.

My care suffered that perished by a

room of the inn I saw the champions, each

sitting near a glass and surrounded by his

weapons. But it was clear in an instant

that if their relations were formal they

were not unfriendly, and that the Captain

had not discovered Joe's identity. In fact,

we afterwards learned, he took the col-

lector for a sheriff of one of the lower

counties who had a more than local reputa-

tion, gained in a desperate battle with a

desperado with axes as weapons. I took

care not to show myself until the men

went to bed, and then I imagine my

surprise when I learned that the landlord

had assigned them not only to the same

room, but to the same couch. I will

not give the room to the two; there were

chests in the partition, so that I had no diffi-

culty in finding out what was going on next

door. The moonlight streamed in, showing

both men in bed. By the head of each was

a stack of deadly weapons, but the room-

mates were evidently getting acquainted

amicably enough. The Captain was telling

some story illustrative of his prowess with a bowie. Then Joe took his turn, and re-

lated the gory details of a little affray of

honor settled with axes and a funeral.

"I tellers prefers axes, sir," said Joe

say. "They never misses. Now, you can hit

a man with a knife and a button may turn

the point, but axes, sir, did you ever hear of

a boy that turned a knife?"

But the Captain was really with an inci-

dent in which the knife figured most promi-

nently, and then branched off into an ac-

count of a journey of his into Louisiana,

which had been attended with considerable

miscellaneous slaughter. Joe countered

with a tale of an enjoyable visit he had had

to California, where he had in one day shot

a gambler, gouged the eyes out of a miner

and broken the neck of a tenderfoot with a

blow. Of course the Captain responded in

kind, but he was perceptibly weakening,

and the difficulty he described had led to

but two homicides. Joe was beginning an-

other novelette which promised well, when

he interrupted himself by something

else. The old puling, old, tattered trousers

from a chair, and fumbling in one of the pockets.

Then he began to bewail his luck. It was

his invariable custom, he explained, to dig

out the bullets from the bodies of such vi-

ctims as he shot and then left them in a certain

pocket. This should now contain eight, but

as he could only seven one had evidently

been lost. However, he was somewhat com-

pelled by the remembrance that the morrow

promised to replace his treasure, as he had

promised some mercantile friends of his to

either collect a little debt or make their

claims against an estate.

"What?" gasped the Captain, "ain't you

Shove?"

"No, sir," quoth Joe, "I'm going to call on

you, sir, they call Captain Jim. They

say he loves sport, sir, and if you'll come

with me you'll see some fun. By the way,

if you know this 'ere Captain, just tell me

what kind of a lookin' chap it is, will you?"

"I did not hear the reply, for just then the

landlord rushed in to tell him that he had business

in the next county, and then departed, after

leaving this envelope for me."

"Joe handed me the envelope. It contained

money enough to meet our claim in full."

"The next time I saw the Captain he

called at our store. Joe was then in South

Georgia, we told him he bought a bill of

goods."

"But the Captain?" I asked.

"Oh, he's all right. He slipped out of

bed about four o'clock this morning, woke

the landlord to tell him that he had business

in the next county, and then departed, after

leaving this envelope for me."

"So Joe came to us from Connecticut five

years before the war broke out," said the

old gentleman, getting a fresh light for his

cigar and a fresh grip on his story at the

same time. "We were ex-Confederates

ourselves, and we were glad to get him. He

was a big, sinewy fellow, not pretty, by any

means, but about as tough physically as any

thing I ever saw. He was a good day at that, but

he was a worker through and through

he never got the knack of wheeling people

out of their pockets, and he was a

gentleman and a good

man, and he was a good

(Continued from First Page.)

R. M. HUGHES, Chicago, Pres. Chicago & Northwestern R. R.; R. H. Clegg, Chicago, Pres. Rock Island R. R.; H. B. Stone, Chicago, Gen'l. Supt. C. & B. & Q. R. R.; C. McMillian & E. F. Jeffrey, both prominent railroad men and connected with the meat centering at Chicago, have great interest in bringing live stock from all points of the compass to their stock yards, two-thirds of which the dressed meat men take upon terms of their own dictation, transfer them to their slaughter-houses, and then sell to the market for market. They deliver most of the product back to the railroads for transportation to the consumer (where they also fix the price), a portion of which goes back to the very localities from which it came.

Now, in view of the above, I can account for the shipment of cattle raised in the State of Colorado, of which Denver is the principal city, to Kansas City, where they were killed, and before hardly cold were in the refrigerator cars speeding their way to Denver to market. This is the operation of the railroads for the transportation of the cattle to Kansas City and the carcass back to Colorado, the dressed meat man his profit on buying and killing, and what does the producer get? He gets the very same cattle at a much less cost of drayage transportation and the profit made by the dressed meat man. The same thing is a common occurrence all over the west, and to a limited extent here in Michigan.

The farmer of Michigan is just beginning to feel the effect of the concentration of the cattle trade, but, as a result of the dressed meat men, I say, just beginning to feel the effect, for the full effect will only be felt when they have their cold-storage houses in the principal cities and villages of the State. You illustrate this in your article, but may be right. I cite you to the following taken from the nickel reports of the Chicago Tribune of October 19th, last:

"A man came in from Omaha with a train load of cattle for which he paid the 'Big Four' \$10 per head, and as he had paid, but the owner preferred to come to Chicago; but when he got here he found that \$4.00 was all he could get for them. The cattle were worth considerably more, but it seems they were 'pooled' against, and only one man would look at them, the same firm a representative that offered \$5 for them in Omaha."

Already the farmer feels its hurtful influence, and lower prices are a sure command for his surplus at remunerative prices, now he must contend with the dressed carcass of the steer grown upon the wild lands of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Montana. He purchased his land, cattle, and improvements, built his home, contributes to the building of the school house and church, pays taxes annually to support the State, the county, the town; and if he would not have his farm deteriorate in value year by year, must he not also share in the competition of grain and cattle feed in competition with the cattle and sheep grown upon government land, where they run wild the year round. The ranger has no tax or rent, does not have to house or feed the cattle, the Michigan farmer does, but when he has his cattle at the Chicago market must submit to the price fixed by the 'Big Four.' No wonder that all over the west there is a protest against the dressed meat men. It is not confined to the producer alone, but the consumer is also on the alert, and while he is anxious to get his meat at as low a price as possible he wants to know that, when he has purchased his meat for him, it is suitable for him to eat. Neither the farmer nor the ranchman are getting good prices; the consumer seems not to be satisfied, for the retailers' prices seem about the same as in the past, so that apparently the only ones reaping the profits are the present depressed state of the cattle trade are the dressed meat combine and the retailer.

If there is a remedy, what is it? During the present month bills have been introduced into the legislatures of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Colorado, designed to secure an inspection alive and on foot within the State of all cattle designed for consumption as human food.

It has been well said that "Whatever concerns the lives, the property, the health, the comfort, the welfare of the community within the territorial limits of each State is peculiarly the subject of State legislation, and in respect to these subjects there is no limit upon State authority." It is the absolute right of the Federal and State Constitutions." "When we consider the nature of these restrictions it is difficult to conceive how any one acquainted with them, or with the general nature of the subject, can doubt that the constitutional doubt the absolute power of the State legislature to enact such laws as they may be considered necessary to preserve the health of the community, or any of its members."

Justice Moore, in the case of Moore vs. Illinois, p. 120, in delivering the opinion of the court, says: "The power to make municipal regulations for the restraint and punishment of crime, for the preservation of the health and morals of its citizens, has never been surrendered by the States or restricted by the constitution of the United States."

This is known and denominated as the police power of the State, and under it, notwithstanding the Constitution, the right to regulate commerce between the States, the doctrine is well recognized that commerce may be legitimately affected by State laws, and by the exercise of its police power and its jurisdiction over all property within its limits, a State provides for the security of the lives, limbs, health and comfort of persons and the protection of property; or when the laws of a State, which are not incidentally affect commerce, such as the passage of inspection laws to secure quality and measure of products and commodities; the passage of laws to restrict or regulate the sale of articles designed to affect the health or morals of the community."

Thus it appears that the States have a right to enact inspection laws, under the general police power, for the protection of the health and comfort of the people and the security of their property and food. That the laws, among others, incidentally affect commerce, such as the "lump-jawed" cattle passes between the far west, diseases that when an animal is infected with the animal is incurable and makes meat from it poisonous and unfit for food, such as "lump-jawed" cattle, and others, and also certain and carded and that these "lump-jawed" cattle find their way to the Chicago market. The dressers' beef monopolists insist that the inspection there is so thorough that all diseased cattle are sent to the slaughter-houses, and the establishments, yet notwithstanding their assertions these "lump-jawed" cattle pass through their elaborate inspection and were received in Drexel, Dec. 19th, last. If these laws can be enforced, the State of Illinois has an inspection law, and the dressed meat men admit its necessity by insisting that it is rigidly and thoroughly enforced there. If necessary for Illinois why not a desirable law be passed in the State of Michigan of as much importance to us as the health of the people of Illinois is to that State? Ought not our people to be protected from the consumption of poisonous meat from diseased animals, as well as the health of the people of Illinois is an sufficient answer to say that an inspection law in Michigan will deprive "the Big Four" of some of their ill-gotten gains? Under what obligation are the people of Michigan or any other State to do this? They who have built up a market for the "Big Four" for years have been growing rich off the farmer and stock-raiser by robbing them? Does not Michigan grow enough cattle to supply its own people with an inspection law that it will have a tendency to preserve the Michigan market to the Michigan farmer, and to enable the Michigan butcher to get the benefit of his labor instead of sending it to Chicago, and the already high cost of the Chicago dressed beef cutouts?

The time has arrived when it behoves the farmer and stock grower, ay, even the consumer, of Michigan to awaken to their interests, and to demand that the State, in order to the health, comfort, safety and general welfare of the people of the State, even though it drives Chicago dressed meat out of the place the wholesome meats from the healthy, home-fed cattle of Michigan.

Mr. Boyden said the paper made clear many things about which farmers were not

well informed, regarding the way this business was conducted.

Mr. Maynard said he had been interested in this question for some time. He regarded it as very important one to breeders as well as farmers. In the town in which Jackson is located there was about 600 head of young cattle outside of dairy stock—cattle being fed for market. If the same average was maintained through the whole county it would give 11,400 head. It was not too much to say that these cattle had been depreciated in value \$10 per head by the dressed beef business. This would be a loss of \$114,000 for the farmers of the county. Then the local markets of the State were being killed out, and soon farmers would have to ship their cattle to Chicago or Buffalo to sell. He thought farmers had not realized how important this question was to them.

President Boyden read a letter from F. A. Baker, of Detroit, who was on the programme for a paper on "The Mission of the Shorthorn Breeder of Michigan," expressing his regret at not being able to be present, owing to business engagements.

Mr. J. C. Sharp offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, having a membership in the counties of Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham, Livingston, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Monroe and Jackson at its meeting in Jackson, October 31, 1889, most earnestly advocates the enactment by the Legislature of a law requiring, as a specimen, alive and on foot, of all cattle designed for consumption as human food, in all the cities and villages of Michigan; and request the members of the Legislature residing in said counties to earnestly advocate the passage of such a law.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.

Upon motion it was decided to purchase with the surplus in the treasury certain copies of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, to be kept at some place in the city of Jackson, and the Secretary of the Association could consult them at pleasure.